

The Lancaster News.

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\$1.50 A YEAR.

SUBMARINE SINKS AMERICAN VESSEL

Leelenaw Filled With Flax Torpedoed Off Coast of Scotland.

LOAD OF CONTRABAND.

Crew and Captain of Steamship Were Saved and Will Give Their Depositions.

London, July 26.—The American freight steamer Leelenaw bound from Archangel, Russia, for Belfast with a cargo of flax, was torpedoed and sunk Sunday by a German submarine off the northwest coast of Scotland. Captain Belk and the crew were saved, landing at Kirkwall in their own boats.

Keen interest was displayed in British official circles today over the news of the torpedoing of the Leelenaw, but comment was withheld until the receipt of further details which the admiralty has requested.

Tomorrow the Leelenaw's crew will be sent to Dundee, where the American consul will take their depositions.

American officials will make a rigid investigation especially with regard to the point whether the crew was removed before the torpedo was fired, as the Leelenaw was carrying a conditional contraband cargo from one belligerent port to another.

The Leelenaw left New York May 17 with a cargo of cotton consigned to Russia. She was detained at Kirkwall but was released June 26 with permission to proceed to Archangel, where the cotton was discharged and a cargo of flax was loaded for Belfast.

No details of the torpedoing of the Leelenaw have been received beyond a message stating that the crew had been safely landed at Kirkwall, Scotland, from which place they notified the American consul at Dundee of the sinking of the vessel.

An official statement of the German government issued April 18, 1915, set forth that flax is contraband of war.

The Leelenaw was commanded by Capt. D. B. Belk. Her crew consisted of seven officers and 32 men and she was owned by the Harby Steamship Company.

The Leelenaw was formerly called the Earnwell. She was 280 feet long and of 1,924 gross tons.

Under the name of Earnwell she was wrecked some years ago in a tropical storm off Colon and the steamship company abandoned her to the insurance underwriters. The latter brought the vessel to Norfolk, where she was rebuilt and sold.

ONE DEAD, ANOTHER DYING.

Negroes and Officers Exchange Shots at Nichols.

Mullins Special to Charleston News and Courier, July 25.—One negro, Jake Davis, is dead, and another, name unknown at this time, is fatally wounded, as the result of trouble between about thirty negroes and several officers at Nichols, this county, about eight miles from here, last night.

It seems that the negroes were at a church and dissension arose among them, and that the mayor, magistrate and policemen went to the church to stop the quarrel, when the negroes opened fire on the officers, who returned the fire. Policeman Walter Powell was shot through the arm, but the mayor and magistrate were unharmed.

The coroner arrived on the scene about 1 o'clock this morning, but decided to postpone the inquest until after daylight.

One arrest has been made and others are expected shortly.

Cherokee County Struck by Hail.

Gaffney Special to Spartanburg Herald, July 24.—A destructive hailstorm passed over the western section of Cherokee county yesterday afternoon, doing considerable damage to growing crops in that section. J. C. Pridmore, local agent for companies which write hailstorm insurance, is now investigating the extent of the damage. A number of people in that portion of the county have policies with Mr. Pridmore's agencies.

SUMMER WORK OF HIGHEST ORDER

Session at Winthrop School One of Most Successful in History. New Attendance Record.

Rock Hill Special to The State, July 24.—The session of the Winthrop summer school, which closed Friday, has been from every point of view the most successful in the history of summer schools in South Carolina. The attendance of 680 is in advance of any of previous years, and the unanimous opinion of teachers is that the quality of work done is superior to that of any former session.

The short course for prize winners in home demonstration work not only brought over 100 people to the college to enjoy for a short time its opportunities, but carried back into homes all through the state inspiration for better and nobler home life.

The lectures were of an unusually high tone and all had a practical touch, which made them of immediate use.

The social life of the school was enjoyed to the utmost and was varied from the evening games on the campus begun by Dr. Wyche and carried on through the session to the tennis tournament, which brought out the best in the line of good players. This was concluded Thursday and Friday, when Dr. Thomas and Miss Henderson won the championship in mixed doubles and Dr. Johnson and Mr. Brown the championship in men's doubles.

On the last two nights and the afternoon of one day the Coburn players gave three of their outdoor plays on the beautiful campus to an exceedingly appreciative audience. These plays were "The Yellow Jacket," "The Imaginary Sick Man," and "Jeanne d'Arc."

One young woman who attended summer school at one of the largest Northern universities last summer said that she got as much, and in some respects more, from her course here this summer at one-fourth the cost.

This week President T. W. Palmer of the State Normal and Industrial College at Monticello, Ala., with two of his board of trustees, paid a visit of inspection to the college. He made a careful study of the plant and of the methods of instruction, and he and his trustees departed highly pleased.

MEXICAN ENIGMA INVITES ACTION

United States Will Take Steps Unless Differences Are Accommodated.

Washington, July 26.—A definite step toward settling the Mexican problem will be taken by the United States government in the near future. Authoritative announcement to this effect was made today at the state department, although the nature of the contemplated action was not disclosed. President Wilson is understood to be revolving several suggested courses in his mind, but his decision probably will not become known before his return to Washington.

Mr. Wilson is known to have been reviewing the situation for some time, the warring Mexican factions having failed to heed his suggestion of two months ago that they accommodate their differences and restore peace in the distressed country. Apparently he has determined that the other measures which the Washington government announced it must take if the battle of the factions continued must now be resorted to.

Officials in close touch with the President think that he has not finally determined what is to be done. His most probable course, it was reported tonight, would be to urge General Carranza for the last time to confer with other faction leaders in an effort to bring about peace. Should Carranza again refuse this plan, it is said, he contemplates efforts to assemble other Mexican leaders who will represent a majority of the Mexican people.

This conference would arrange for a constitutional convention which would plan for an election and the establishment of a government which the United States would recognize and help to maintain.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS MUST BE PRESERVED

And Will be at Any Cost by the American Government.

STRONGEST MESSAGE YET.

Germany is Given Clear and Renewed Understanding as to What United States Will Demand.

Washington, July 23.—The text of the American note on the submarine warfare, presented at Berlin today by Ambassador Gerard, was made public here tonight. It reveals that the Imperial government had been informed it is the intention of the United States to regard as "deliberately unfriendly" any repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of American rights.

The United States announces that it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated, without compromise and at any cost."

In official and diplomatic quarters the communication was viewed as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe. President Wilson returned to Cornish tonight to await developments.

On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as retaliatory moves against Great Britain the United States expresses the belief that Germany will no longer "refrain from disavowing the wanton act of its naval commander in sinking the Lusitania or from offering reparation for the American lives lost, so far as reparation can be made for a needless destruction of human life by an illegal act."

Referring to the German government's expression of hope in its last note that the freedom of the seas may be established in some measure before the end of the present war, the United States declares that this object can be accomplished and invites the practical co-operation of the Imperial government. The American government adds, moreover, that it "holds itself ready at any time to act as the common friend who may be privileged to suggest a way" to assist in establishing the freedom of the seas.

At the outset, the German note of July 8 is declared "very unsatisfactory because it fails to meet the real differences between the two governments and indicates no way in which the accepted principles of law and humanity may be applied in the grave matter in controversy, but proposes, on the contrary, arrangements for a partial suspension of those principles, which virtually set them aside."

Contending that "the defense of an act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal," the American government then argues that it cannot discuss actions of Great Britain with Germany and regards as "irrelevant" in the present negotiations the conduct of other belligerents.

"Illegal and inhuman acts," says the note, however justifiable they may be thought against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of law and humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the right to life itself."

Asserting that a belligerent should give up its measures of retaliation if unable to conduct them "without injuring the lives of neutrals," the note declares that persistence in such measures under the circumstances would constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The United States, it is further asserted, is "not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions" created by the present war and is "ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea," but cannot consent to "abate any essential or fundamental right of its people because of a mere alteration of circumstances."

The note says that events of the two months clearly indicate that it

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FIFTY SCORE DROWNED WHEN BOAT TURNS OVER

Excursion Steamer Turns Turtle in River.

ALL CHICAGO SHOCKED.

Projected Day of Joy for Western Electric Company Employees Turned to One of Mourning.

Chicago, July 24.—Approximately 1,000 persons lost their lives in the Chicago river today by the capsizing of the excursion steamer Eastland while warping from its wharf with more than 2,400 employees of the Western Electric Company and their relatives and friends on board, bound for a pleasure trip across Lake Michigan.

After working ceaselessly all day and far into the night, the bodies of 842 victims of the catastrophe, most of them women and children, were collected in temporary morgues and taken to the Second Regiment armory. When these bodies had been tagged, Coroner Hoffman, taking into consideration estimates of bodies thought to be in the hold of the steamer, lying on its side in the river and in the stream itself, said he believed the total dead would not exceed 1,000.

The Eastland, said by marine architects to have been top-heavy and ballasted in an uncertain manner, turned over within five minutes after it began to list, pouring its gala passengers into the river or imprisoning them in its submerged hull.

Every effort was made by thousands of persons on the river wharf to rescue the drowning men, women and children, but many went down almost within grasp of the river bank. Mothers went to death, while their children were snatched to safety. Other children died in the arms of their parents who finally were saved. Hundreds of girls, freed for a day from their tasks of making telephones and other electrical apparatus in the factory of the Western Electric Company, dressed in their smartest white frocks, were drowned.

A pall of sorrow hung tonight over the entire West Side of Chicago, where the majority of the victims lived.

Kolin avenue, a small street near the factory of the Western Electric Company, was in universal mourning. Every house lost from one to all its occupants in the disaster. And many of the residents of this street tonight lay in the morgue or beneath the steel hull of the Eastland, over which searchlights shot their blinding glare, while hundreds of men searched for more bodies.

Efforts to discover the cause of the accident were begun long before the work of rescue was over. Federal and county grand juries were ordered, a coroner's jury was empaneled and all of the officers and crew of the Eastland were arrested.

W. C. Steele, secretary and treasurer of the St. Joseph-Chicago Steamship Company, which owned the Eastland, built on Lake Erie in 1903, and remodeled later, because top-heavy, it is said, was arrested tonight and locked up at a police station. The steamer was leased by the Indiana Transportation Company, whose officers said they were not responsible for the licensing of the ship and did not control the crew.

SEARCH AT NIGHT.
Under the glare of search lights tonight scores of men worked in the hull of the vessel to remove the bodies. The steamer lay on the bottom of the river, one side protruding like a monument to the hundreds it had drowned as it turned over.

The cause of the capsizing had not been determined tonight, but federal and state officers were conducting investigations to determine whether the ship was topheavy from faulty designing, was improperly ballasted or was poorly handled in leaving the wharf.

Marine architects asserted that the Eastland was faulty in design; that the top deck had been removed because of the tendency of the ship to list, and also pointed out the possibility that the ship had been un-

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WILSON SETTLES IN SUMMER HOME

Not a Vacation but a Period of Hard Work on Group of Subjects He Has Wanted to Study.

Cornish, N. H., July 24.—Freed from the minor worries incident to his official life in Washington, President Wilson settled down here to a period of hard work on a group of subjects which he has desired to study for some time. He arrived at Harlakenden house this afternoon for an indefinite stay.

The reports from Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels on national defense which the President has requested will not be placed before him until his return to Washington, but he plans to give preliminary consideration to the subjects while here.

Mr. Wilson brought with him data on the Mexican question and next week he will receive from Secretary Lansing the draft of the note to Great Britain protesting against interference with commerce between the United States and neutral nations abroad, which has been under preparation for some time.

The President's object in coming here at this time was described by him today in speaking to an admirer at a station on the way.

"I am not expecting a vacation," he said, "but am coming to Cornish for an uninterrupted opportunity for work."

SUBMARINE SENDS FRENCH SHIP DOWN

In Waters Around British Isles German's Undersea Boats Again Become Active.

London, July 25.—German submarines today resumed their activity in English waters, sinking a French steamer and four British trawlers. One undersea boat is reported to have been destroyed by bombs and gunfire.

The French steamship Danae, Liverpool for Archangel, was sunk off Cape Wrath, Scotland. The trawlers Henry Charles, Kathleen, Activity and Prosper were sent to the bottom in the North Sea. The crews of all the vessels were saved.

The Danae was attacked by two submarines. Crews of the trawlers say one underwater craft was sunk by bombs and guns fired from the trawlers.

The Danae was a vessel of 1,505 gross tonnage and was 357 feet long, 35 feet beam, and drew 14 feet of water.

Sunk in North Sea.

London, July 25.—The British steamer Firth of Aberdeen, bound from France for Firth of Forth, was torpedoed today by a submarine in the North Sea. Four of the crew were drowned by the explosion. The vessel was of 406 tons.

The Grimby trawler Perseus was destroyed today by a mine. Her crew of ten was killed.

PRESIDENT ORDERS PROBE.

Gets Assurance of Activity of Commerce Department.

Cornish, N. H., July 25.—President Wilson today ordered that the department of commerce investigate thoroughly the sinking of the excursion steamer Eastland in the Chicago river with a loss of many hundreds of lives. Acting Secretary Sweet of the department sent the President word that the cause of the disaster would be looked into and the President directed that nothing be left undone to fix the responsibility.

CAPT. OTIS P. MILLS DEAD.

Prominent Mill Official and Citizen of Greenville.

Greenville Special to Charleston News and Courier, July 24.—Capt. Otis P. Mills, president and treasurer of the Mills Manufacturing Company, and one of Greenville's most prominent citizens, died suddenly last night at his summer home at Cedar Mountain, N. C. The news of his sudden demise reached the city late last night and the entire town is mourning his loss.

Dardanelles Bombardment.

Paris, July 27.—A Havas dispatch from Athens says bombardment of Turkish positions inside the Dardanelles has continued for the past three days, the allies' object being to destroy the enemy's positions on the Asiatic shore.

AMERICAN RED CROSS WILL WITHDRAW HELP

Organization Will Give Up Work on Foreign Battlefields.

FUNDS ARE RUNNING LOW.

General Fund Collected for the Work Will Soon be Exhausted—Service Long and Efficient.

Washington, July 25.—American Red Cross doctors and nurses will be withdrawn October 1 from the European battlefields because of lack of funds to maintain them at their stations.

The two units in Belgium, where the greatest need exists, may be continued, but the other 14 detachments will return to the United States. The Serbian Sanitary Commission and other work supported by special contribution will go on as long as those contributions are available, but the general fund collected in the United States, amounting to \$1,560,000, will be exhausted October 1.

"The American Red Cross by October 1 will have maintained its personnel in each country a year with the exception of the Belgian units and the sanitary commission," says the statement made public today by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross Relief Committee.

"The tour of duty required of each surgeon and nurse does not exceed six months so that a number have already returned and substitutes been sent. The cost of the transportation of these surgeons and nurses makes considerable financial demand upon the Red Cross treasury. The monthly payroll is also a large item of expense. In view of these facts, and because its funds are rapidly becoming exhausted the American Red Cross has decided by October 1 to withdraw the personnel now in Europe; possibly with the exception of the units in Belgium. Much as it regrets this necessity, it realizes that no Red Cross of a neutral country ever before rendered so long and extensive service in the way of personnel to nations engaged in war.

"The work of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission under Dr. Richard P. Strong, for which the Rockefeller Foundation has made generous contributions, has been most successful. The American minister at Bucharest reports to the state department that the epidemic of typhus has been suppressed."

The Red Cross, the report shows, sent to the warring countries 367 persons engaged in humanitarian enterprises. Of that number 71 were surgeons and 253 nurses while 43 were members of the Serbian Sanitary Commission. England, France, Russia, Germany, Austro-Hungary, Serbia and Belgium each received one or more complete hospitals with doctors, nurses and other attendants and with all necessary supplies and equipment. Thousands of wounded and sick have been cared for. Financial aid was sent also to hospitals and other institutions in many countries and supplies of bandages and drugs have been rushed to the war zones by every steamer. The administrative expenses of this undertaking have already amounted to \$11,291, and this has been paid by the Red Cross itself, and not taken from the fund contributed for relief.

This report shows that the Red Cross has sent into the war zone almost 1,000,000 pounds of cotton for the hospitals, 82,000 yards of surgical gauze, 65,000 yards of crinoline, 72,000 assorted bandages, 35,000 yards of adhesive plaster, 9,240 stretchers, 10,267 blankets and 19 motor ambulances for the Red Cross personnel. Besides great quantities of various kinds of anti-toxins and vaccine, disinfectants, surgical instruments and anaesthetics and medicines, there were four army field hospital outfits, 50 army hospital tents and 30 field medical tents.

Electrocution of Becker Postponed.

New York, July 26.—On Supreme Court Justice Ford's request for more time to consider the application for a new trial made by Charles Becker, under death sentence for instigating the murder of Herman Rosenthal, execution of the former police lieutenant was postponed tonight from Wednesday until Friday.